The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. II. N° 360 SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED ..... £0 16 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 1 0

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1860

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Engagement of Mr. T. C. KING.

Benefit and Last Appearance in Dublin of SIGNOR DUVALLI.

ON THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JUNE 29,

Will be performed, Bulwer's Celebrated Play of

RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY.

Cardinal Richelieu ..... Mr. V. C. King

Joseph ..... Mr. R. Power

Baron de Mortemar ..... Mr. A. Porter

To be followed by the Laughable Farce, entitled

TO OBLIGE BENSON.

Peter Southdown ..... Mr. Edward Parker

Mr. Southdown ..... Mrs. H. Webb

After which the Renowned Signor DUVALLI will make his Astounding Ascent and Descent.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce, entitled the

CAPTAIN IN NOT A-MISS.

Jim Stick ..... Mr. W. Elsteon

Sally ..... Mrs. H. Webb

Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do. 3d. Second Price at Six o'clock.—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Lower Private Boxes, 6d.; Upper ditto, 4d.; Gal. 2d. Second Price at Seven o'clock.—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, 6d.; Upper ditto, 4d.; Gal. 2d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

OPEN THIS EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,

With a great variety of Entertainments, comprising—

Mr. BLEIN (Lord-ship-boy) in JAMES, the Jockey of Fun.

Mr. ROBERT FRAZER, the Popular Irish Singer.

Mr. HARTZ, the Wizard of the North!

Miss LOUISE LINDSAY.

Mdlle. MARTINEZ, the Fascinating Dancer!

(continued success of Mr. J. C. FOSTER, in his Transformation act, "The Lost Child."

Concluding each evening with a Grand Display of FIREWORKS at 10 o'clock, by Mr. Kirby.

A Variety of Novelties in Preparation.

Open at 6; o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.

Admission to Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats to Concert Hall, 6d. extra; Promenade free.

MR. GASKIN'S RE-UNION MUSICALE.

ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS.

The Committee will attend on This Day (FRIDAY), between the hours of One and Two o'clock, to issue Tickets to the Ladies of Mr. GASKIN'S advanced Singing Classes, on production of receipt for the sum of 7s. 6d. each Ticket, admitting Gentleman at Eight o'clock to-morrow evening, previous to which Tickets will be issued to the Gentlemen.

(Signed by order of the Committee.)

S. M. ORRELL, Secretary.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.

Admission, One Shilling.

Family Tickets for Four Persons ..... 2s. 6d.

Season Tickets ..... 5s. 0d.

Catalogues Fourpence.

(By order) R. MULRENIN, R.H.A., Secretary.

ROYAL ST. GEORGE YACHT CLUB

TO SAIL

To take place in DUBLIN BAY on the 11th JULY, 1860, and following Day,

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, 11TH JULY, 1860.

First Prize—A Purse of One Hundred Sovereigns. Open to all Yachts of 20 tons and upwards belonging to the Royal Yacht Clubs. Time Race. Entrance £2.

Second Prize—Ten Sovereigns for Yachts under 20 tons. Time Race. Entrance £1 10s.

Third Prize—Twenty Sovereigns, for Yachts of 15 tons and under. Time Race. Entrance £1.

ROWING MATCHES.

A Prize of Twenty-five Sovereigns, given by the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company, for Four-oared Gigs, to be rowed by Gentlemen. The Race. Entrance £1.

A Prize of Ten Sovereigns, given by the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company, for Two-oared Boats, to be rowed by Gentlemen. A Two Race. Entrance £1.

A Prize of Five Sovereigns, for Sixth belonging to Fishermen residents of Kingstown, Dalkey, and the immediate neighbourhood.

First Race and Dark Hunt.

SECOND DAY—MONDAY, 16TH JULY, 1860.

SAILING MATCHES.

First Prize—A Piece of Plate, value £70, given by the Royal Irish Yacht Club. Open to all Yachts belonging to Members of Royal Yacht Clubs. Time Race. Entrance £2.

Second Prize—SIXTY SOVEREIGNS—A Handsome Race for Schooners and Luggers, the property of Members of Royal Yacht Clubs. Time Race. Entrance £3.

Third Prize—Twenty Sovereigns, given by the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company—For Yachts of Twenty Tons and under. Time Race. Entrance £1. Second Prize, Twice round.

ROWING MATCHES.

First Prize—Twenty Sovereigns, given by the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company—For Four-oared Boats, to be rowed by Gentlemen. The Race. Entrance £1.

Second Prize—Ten Sovereigns, given by the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company—For Two-oared Boats, to be rowed by Gentlemen. A Tu Race. Entrance £1.

First Race and Dark Hunt.

The Committee reserve to themselves the power of making any alteration they may consider necessary in the above.

Club House, Kingstown, 26th June, 1860.

MRS. THEOBALD'S SECOND VISIT TO DUBLIN.

This Evening (Friday), at Eight o'clock, she will deliver

TWO LECTURES IN THE

METROPOLITAN HALL,

This Day (FRIDAY), 29th June, 1860, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society.

Chair to be taken each evening at Seven o'clock.

Members of the Society to wear their badges.

Admission by tickets—Reserved seats, 1s.; Body of the Hall, 6d.; Galleries, 3d.

Tickets may be had at the Bookstalls; Messrs. Rogerson, Quay-street and Sackville-street Carson, Grafton-street; Bewley & Co., Sycamore-street; West Heat & Co., Westmoreland-street; Evans, Bury-street; J. Edmondson & Co., Capel-street; at the Depot of the Society, 86, Middle Abbey-street, and at the Hall.

Tickets of admission to Mrs. Theobald's Lectures—Reserved Seats, 1s.; Body of the Hall, 6d.; Galleries, 3d. Family Tickets to admit Six to Reserved Seats, 4s.

R. HUNT, Secretary.

ROTUNDO GARDENS.—OPEN-AIR PRAYER MEETING.

Jesus said (John iii. 7) "Ye must be born again."

On SUNDAY NEXT, the 1st JULY,

There will be (God willing) an

OPEN-AIR PRAYER MEETING

At 4 o'clock p.m.

Free Seats. No Collection.

The meeting will be conducted by several Ministers and Christian friends who have been, during the past year, actively engaged in the North of Ireland Revival Services.

NOON PRAYER MEETING,

METROPOLITAN HALL.

The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY NEXT, at Twelve o'clock precisely.

Also, in the Evening, at Eight o'clock, to which all classes are invited.

The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

METROPOLITAN HALL,

OPEN UNION PRAYER MEETING,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, at EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Dr. CRANAGE, from Wales, will be present.

You are invited.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Debate in the Monster-street Meeting, on Friday Evening, June 29, 1860, at half-past eight o'clock.

Subject—"Is confession as a priest-ordained means of salvation to be confessed to a fellow-sinner taught in Dr. Cullen's Bible?"

Chairman—Mr. G. M'Guigan.

Can any priest produce a text from Scripture even insinuating private confession as a priest?

St. James says, "Confess your sins one to another."—James v. 16, Roman Catholic Bible. Now, all such passages enjoin the priest to confess to the laity, and not the laity to the priest.

The Council of Trent says, "Whosoever shall deny that sacramental confession was instituted by Divine command, or that it is necessary to salvation . . . let him be accursed."—Session xiv. Canon 6.

The Catechism of the Council of Trent declares "that no sooner do we conceive contrition in our hearts than our sins are forgiven by God;" and, "such is the efficacy of contrition, that through it we obtain from the Lord the immediate pardon of all our sins." In this case the desire for confession and absolution is sufficient. See Catechism of Council of Trent, p. 267; and Council of Trent, Sess. xiv. Canon 4.

If sin is forgiven as soon as contrition is experienced, how is it that sacramental confession is necessary to salvation?

Roman Catechists are invited to attend.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.

For the Protestant Orphans of Mixed Marriages.

An Evening Meeting will (D.V.) be held in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on FRIDAY, 13th JULY, for the purpose of drawing the attention of the Public to the claims of this Institution, which, although there are at present 140 Orphans under the care of the Society, and many others are seeking admission, while the funds are completely exhausted, is yet without any permanent support. The Very Rev. the Rev. A. M. Pollock, the Rev. W. F. Walsh, the Rev. G. M. Hamilton, &c., are expected to address the meeting. The chair is to be taken at half-past 7 o'clock precisely.

DONEGANS CAUSE, CH. } Hon. Secs.
J. HUSTON MONAHAN, CH. }

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED

PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.

HEAD OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS,

6, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

TO MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.

CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, Aunton, will forward to any poor sufferer (gratuitously) receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 20 Chesterfield-Terrace-road, Chesterfield, Cheshire.

ESTABLISHED 37 HAYDEN AND PALMER

GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.

DR. PALMER,

32, MERRION-SQUARE SOUTH,

(Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Graduate in the Medical Faculty of the University of Dublin, Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Midwifery, and Domestic Medicine at the Ledwich School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 6 Midday.

Sundays, from 9 to 11.

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 8 o'clock.

Notice—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by a Qualified Apothecary), Five Shillings, or Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Medicine's Limitation by letter, 10s. Medicine forwarded.

MEDICAL BATHS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET,

Turkish Hot-air, Russian Vapour Chamber, Vapour Baths, Simple and Medicated; Artificial Chalybeate and Sea-water Baths; Douches, Horizontal, Ascending, and Antimonial Baths, Friction and Cornish Spa Baths, &c.

TURKISH HOT-AIR BATHS.

Hours for Ladies and Gentlemen ..... from six a.m. to ten p.m.

CHARGES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

From six a.m. to ten a.m. ..... 2s. 6d.

From ten a.m. to six p.m. ..... 3s. 6d.

From six p.m. to ten p.m. ..... 1s. 6d.

For Private Baths (to admit six in family) ..... 10s. 6d.

From six to ten a.m., and from six to ten p.m. ..... 10s. 6d.

Russian Vapour Chamber.

Without Medicine ..... 2s. 6d.

Medicated with odoriferous herbs ..... 3s. 6d.

Vapour Bath, simple ..... 1s. 6d.

Vapour Bath, Medicated ..... 2s. 6d.

Gentlemen Visiting Plymouth, and Subscribers to the Spa-water Baths, are invited to attend.

Artificial Chalybeate Sea-water, iodine, Brine, Soap, Douche, with Shampooing and Medicated Vapour Baths, Ascending Douche, Nasal, Aural, Local, &c.

Warm and Cold Sea-water Baths, and (during the Season) Sea-water Douche.

Terms for Subscribers, and for particulars, can be had gratis on application to the Manager.

MUGH GILLIS.

Public Notices.

IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

OFFICES—11, REDMOND PLACE, DUBLIN.

The Acting Committee of the Irish Rifle Volunteers, in order to give effect to the Resolutions passed at the late meeting, and above the National Feeling in favour of the movement is all its branches to come forward, and not allow themselves to be outstripped in the race, have the pleasure to announce that the necessary steps have been taken for the Rotunda and Gaiety of the country. To make it a movement having now Council Hall and Parliament object.

The Acting Committee are now engaged in forming a Council, in connection with the Central Committee, to consist of the Chief Officers of position and influence, together to carry out the above object; and to assist in the formation of this view, the co-operation of all who can forward it is solicited on the movement, who will please forward their names to the Honorary Secretary, at their earliest convenience, in order to be placed on the Council.

Treasurer—Sir E. BORROUGH ARMIT, & Co., 4, Nassau-street, to whom all contributions are to be forwarded.

(By order of the Committee,)

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,

Dublin, 25th June, 1860. Honorary Secretary.

CITY OF DUBLIN PARLIAMENTARY REGISTRY.

Conservative Registration Committee Rooms, 26, College-Green.

All persons having Claims to be registered on Freeholders, Leases, Freemen, or Compound Householders' Franchises are requested to call on or before the 4th of August next.

(By order) ROBERT ATKINSON, Asst. Sec.

WATER SUPPLY TO THE CITY.—The Special Water Committee, in compliance with the instructions given to them by the Municipal Council, by the resolution of the 30th day of May last, viz.:—

"That the Special Water Works Committee of Twenty-six—viz., The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor (Alderman Redmond Carroll), Alderman Kinahan, J.P.; Rea, D.L., J.P.; D'Arcy, D.L., J.P.; Carmichael, Campbell, J.P., Councillors—Chambers, Keleh, Wynne, J.P.; Cogan, J.P.; Wharton, O'Brien, Robert; Meehan, Dunne, J.P.; Finnerty, Jameson, Healy, O'Brien; Sir T., Bart., J.P.; Kelly, Richard, J.P.; Gray, J.P.; Aldermen Barrington, Hutton, Councillors—Durdin, Codd, J.P.; Redmond, Martin (Trinity Ward), do constitute their sittings with a view to the promotion of a Bill in the National Board than a yearly offertory can well be regarded. Accordingly the Church wardens (with the entire concurrence of the owner and patron of the school, the rector of the Parish) hereby invite all Parishioners so minded to meet them in the Schoolrooms, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 2nd of JULY, at Four o'clock, to arrange such a plan of general raiseable self-taxation. If failed will kindly attend, Collecting Cards shall be ready for their valuable co-operation. The correspondence will be read respecting the ground-rent obtained from the representatives of the late Mr. Jacob, property of Mr. Jacob, which, at 5 costs, is settled on the terms imposed on their behalf. The usual steps are taken to engage a Master, highly classed in the Irish National Establishment, for the Kilmurry comps (including Huilah), in the two Schools combined, with a wife or sister to manage the Industrial Branch.

The Churchwardens take this occasion to announce to parishioners wanting Seats in the Church that for the month of July the transept single pews, No. 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, will be free to all before Divine service begins, by virtue of the consistorial order, 8th August, 1855.

GREAT CAPPAGH COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).

Parish of Schull, County of Cork, Ireland.

Capital £60,000, in 60,000 Shares of £1 each; of which 40,000 shares only will be issued, except with the sanction of the Shareholders.

Five Shillings per share to be paid on application, and seven shillings and sixpence within two months, and seven shillings and sixpence per share within four months after date of allotment.

SOLICITORS.

Sidney Smith, Esq., The Cedars, Lawrie-park, Sydenham, S.E.

Thomas Hall, Esq., Queen-square, W.C.

George Geach, Esq., Egerton Villas, Canonbury, N.

Horatio Nelson, Esq., 10, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.

Joseph Thompson, Esq., 43, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, W.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Pattison and Wigg, 10, Clement-lane, E.C.

BANKERS.

London—Messrs. Wade and Geach, 5, Finch-lane, London, E.C.

Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury, E.C.

Royal British Bank, Winter-place.

SECRETARY—Charles Carter, Esq.

REGISTERED OFFICES—London, No. 8, Canon-street, E.C.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the lease and working the works of the Great Cappagh Copper Mine, which were suspended under peculiar circumstances, after about £40,000 had been judiciously expended in testing the permanent rich capabilities of the property, and developing the same.

Upwards of £30,000 of rich ore has been raised from mere trial workings, which will save to the Company now resuming the work; at this mine several years out of time, and the large outlay of capital otherwise necessary, as that expended on the present available returns may now be made at an inconsiderable expense.

As evidence of the richness of the copper, it may be mentioned that the ore raised during the trial workings realised £20 per ton, and the present orders, at the tributaries at Swansea, December 6th, 1859, realised £1,600 11s. 0d. for 160 tons, being an average of nearly £10 per ton, 12 cwt. of which gave £46 per cent. of pure copper.

The nominal capital of the Company is £60,000, in 60,000 shares of £1 each, of which 20,000 shares will be reserved, to be disposed of hereafter at the shareholders' may determine, which, when the workings of the mine are established, may therefore be cancelled, and thus increase the value of the existing shares by upwards of 30 per cent.

The consideration to be paid for the purchase of the lease and previous outlay is £5,000 in money, and 15,000 paid-up shares. The lease is for 21 years from 29th September, 1858, renewable without fine, for a further period of twenty-one years. Royalty, 1-16th. Rent, £10 per annum.

Prospectuses, with sections and plans, as well as forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the offices of the Company, or from the Brokers. The evidence adduced before the House of Lords, on application for leave to bill for the properties, may be seen at the offices of the Company.

Applications for shares, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace Kingstown.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NORTH WALES.

Excursion Tickets will be issued at the Company's Office, Kingstown Pier, on and after JUNE 1st, 1860, until further notice, to Bangor and Conway, available for one calendar month.

FARES FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY.

From Kingstown Pier.	To Bangor. 1st Class.	To Bangor. 2nd Class.	To Conway. 1st Class.	To Conway. 2nd Class.
	18s. 6d.	15s. 0d.	17s. 6d.	14s. 0d.

The Tickets are available by any train or boat, must be shown to the Company's servants on demand, and if transferred will be forfeited.

(By order)

Chester, May, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

RIVER SHANNON TRAFFIC.

On and after Monday, 2nd July, 1860, the Company's steamers now plying between Killaloe, and Athlone, and the Coach running between Limerick and Killaloe, will be discontinued.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 27th of June, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MULLINGAR FAIR.

On WEDNESDAY, 4th JULY, a Special Passenger Train (at the usual Fair Fare and 3rd Class Fares) will leave the BROADSTONE TERMINUS, Dublin, at Five o'clock Morning, calling as follows:—

Glasnevin	a.m.	Fenor Lock	a.m. about 6-1
Blanchardstown, about	5-11	Enfield,	" 6-54
Clonsilla,	" 5-20	Moyvalley	" 6-59
Leixlip,	" 5-29	Hill of Down,	" 7-13
Maynooth,	" 5-45	Kilbeggan,	" 7-35
Kilcock,	" 6-0		

And arrive in MULLINGAR about 7-50 Morning.

This Train will return from MULLINGAR at Three o'clock (calling at intermediate Stations to set down Passengers), and will arrive in Dublin about Half-past Five o'clock, Afternoon.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 22nd June, 1860.

J. STRUTT, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder and House Agent,

4, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Has a CASH Business to Sell, Exchange, or Dissolve Partnership.

Sale and Valuation of Household Furniture, Stock in Trade, Plate, Jewellery, &c.

Auctions at Residence, Warehouse, or Public Rooms.

Valuations for Probate, Legacy Duty, Insurance, Mortgage, Partition, Bankruptcy, &c.

Rents Collected, Leases Negotiated, Estates Managed.

Money Advanced on Deposit of Title Deeds, Bills, Bonds, Policies, Annuities, Reversions, Legacies, Shares, Stock, Furniture, Plate, Jewellery, &c.

Offices Open from 10 to 5.

Steamers.

PORT OF DUBLIN SOCIETY

ON SUNDAY NEXT, the 1st JULY, at 3 o'clock, a Sermon will be preached in the EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, PETER BASNET-STREET, by the Rev. C. W. DALTON, A.M., of Trinity College, Dublin, on the Duty of Christians towards Seamen, and on Missions to Seamen connected with the Port of Dublin, including Mission Vessel, Floating Chapel, Lecture-ship, Sailors' Institution, and Scripture Readers.

Collection at the Door.

By order of the Committee,

JAMES S. BENETT, Secretary.

Dublin, 25th June, 1860.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS, 45, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

Patron—The Earl of Roden.

On SUNDAY NEXT, the 1st of JULY, 1860, a SERMON will be preached (D.V.) in ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, by the Rev. THOMAS WALLACE, A.M., (Curate); after which a Collection will be made in aid of the Funds of the Association.

Divine Service to commence at Half-past Eleven o'clock.

The objects of the Association are, to better the condition of the Protestant Poor of this city, through the combined exertions of benevolent and influential persons, and to afford immediate relief in cases of urgent distress; to prevent, as much as possible, the necessity for out-door relief, and to rescue the young from the contamination of Workhouse associations.

While the Committee of the Association trust their object and operations commend themselves to the clergy of the city generally, they are thankful to say that in two very recent and peculiarly distressing cases, the clergy of the Parishes in which they have been established offered prompt and effectual and much-needed relief.

Benefactions of those who cannot attend the Sermon will be thankfully received by the Rev. C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Rector; by Rev. RICHARD FREEMAN, Rev. C. BERKELEY, and Rev. THOMAS WALLACE, Curates; Messrs. LA TOUCHE & Co., Treasurers;

Rev. CHARLES M. FLEURY, D.D., Up. Leeson-street, } Hon.
Rev. OTHO COLLES, Merrion-square South, } Secs.

By any member of the Committee, and at the Association House, Molesworth-street.

ANNIVERSARY SERMONS.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

TWO SERMONS will be preached (D.V.) in aid of the Funds connected with the above place of worship, by

Rev. JOHN PARSONS, of Regent's Park College, London,

Commencing at Eleven and 7 Evening.

A TEA MEETING

will also be held in the Chapel on TUESDAY EVENING following, when several Ministers are expected to address the meeting.

Tickets free, to be obtained of Messrs. & Co., Stephen's-green; Cherry & Shields, Upper Sackville-street; or at the Chapel.

Collections will be made after each Service on behalf of the above cause.

URGENT APPEAL.—THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE, for the Protestant Orphans of Mixed Marriages.

Founded 1850.

Office—8, Upper Sackville-street.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the above Society, held this day, the Rev. Edward Whately in the chair, fourteen very distressing cases of Orphans presented themselves for admission. Each case was more painful than the preceding one, and in every instance being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain admission, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding the shelter in the Orphan Refuge, the children of one part of each application received no answer. And all such Creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of costs, be at liberty to file charges to that effect in respect of the claims disallowed within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1860.

E. LITTON, Master in Chancery.

Patrick Anna Smith, Solicitor for the Petitioner, No. 9, Dame-street, Dublin.

IN CHANCERY.

ADVERTISEMENT TO CREDITORS, LEGATEES, AND INCUMBRANCERS.

Cause Petition, under the "Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850."

In the matter of Ellen Russell, an Infant under the age of 21 years. Mary Russell, her mother, guardian, and next friend.

Petitioner;

James Lynch,

Respondent.

I HEREBY require all Persons claiming to be creditors or pecuniary Legatees of Jane Farrell, (late of Bridgefoot-street), in the City of Dublin, Timber Merchant, deceased (who died on the 23rd day of April, 1859), or before the 1st day of July next, to furnish in writing to Patrick Anna Smith, of No. 9, Dame-street, in the City of Dublin, solicitor for the petitioner in this matter, the amount and particulars of their several demands (computed to the date of such contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of each), in order that the petitioners may, without any expense to them, prove in this matter such or so much of their demands as he shall think just; of the advantage of which disallowance, if any part of same, being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding the children of one part of each application received no answer. And all such Creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of costs, be at liberty to file charges to that effect in respect of the claims disallowed within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1860.

E. LITTON, Master in Chancery.

Patrick Anna Smith, Solicitor for the Petitioner, No. 9, Dame-street, Dublin.

IN CHANCERY.

ADVERTISEMENT TO CREDITORS, LEGATEES, AND INCUMBRANCERS.

Cause Petition, under the "Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850."

In the matter of Wilhelmina Hammersley, Widow, Owner and Petitioner.

I HEREBY require all Persons claiming to be creditors or pecuniary legatees of Rhoda Lynch, late of Clonmel, in the county of Cork, spinster, deceased (on or before the 1st day of July next), to furnish in writing to William O'Keefe, of No. 73, Parliament-street, in the City of Dublin, solicitor for the respondent, the amounts and particulars of their several demands (computed to the date of such contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of each), in order that the executor may, without expense to them, prove in this matter such or so much of their demands as he shall think just; of the advantage of which disallowance, if any part of same, said creditors shall receive notice. And all such creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of costs, be at liberty to file charges to that effect in respect of the claims disallowed within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1860.

E. LITTON, Master in Chancery.

JOHN RYAN, Solicitor for the Petitioner, No. 4, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin.

Lodgings

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD At 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE.

Mrs. Bridger, having taken the above new and commodious house has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home. She will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station; it commands a fine view of the harbour and bay. Terms moderate. References given. For terms, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace Kingstown.

Auctions.

UNRESERVED SALE THIS DAY.

Of Woollendrapery, Manchester Goods, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th of June, at the General Auction Establishment, 6, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, a large quantity of Cloths, Doeskins, Fancy Tweeds, Angolas, Beavers, Plains, &c.; Trowsers, Boys' Hats, Caps; Hosiery; Ladies' Dresses, Scarfs, Shawls, and Mantillas; a few Remnants of Superior Linen and Muslin; Calicoes, &c. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock precisely.

CHAS. BENNET, Auctioneer,

6, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.

DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Dublin and Glasgow Steampacket Company will be held at their Office, NORTH-WALL, on THURSDAY, the 5th JULY NEXT, at One o'clock p.m., to receive a report of the affairs of the Company, pursuant to the deed of Copartnership, and to elect two Proprietors in the room of the two senior Directors who go out by rotation, but who are eligible to be re-elected.

(By order)

ANDREW TAYLOR, Secretary.

Dublin, June 27, 1860.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.

The Direct, Shortest, and Safest Route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steamships Connaught, Prince Albert, Golden Fleece, Steadfast with the Lessons Master, Ulster Crew Bellville, for ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, BOSTON, and NEW YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails and taking passengers and cargo at through rates, as under:—

For Boston and New York. CONNAUGHT, 10th July.

Through Fares, by Screw Steamers—First Class, £14 10s. and £15 15s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £7 7s. By Paddle Steamers—Cabin, 1st Class, £12; 2nd, £10 10s.; 3rd, £8; Steerage, £5. Children, under 12 years of age, half price. Infants, 10s. Including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be ordered on board. Parties to secure berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £2. Freight from Dublin—5s. per ton and 5 per cent.

For freight or further particulars, apply to

THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 2, Eden-quay, Dublin.

IN THE LANDED (ASTELY INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

SALE ON TUESDAY, the 10th day of JULY, 1860.

In the matter of Wilhelmina Hammersley, Widow, Owner and Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD, in One Lot, before Judge HARGREAVE, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of JULY, 1860, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, at the Rooms, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, the LANDS OF FOILDARRIG, situate in the Barony of Kilnemanagh, and County of Tipperary, held under lease for three lives or thirty-one years from the 1st May, 1845, at the yearly rent of £40 9s. 2d. late Irish currency, and producing, after payment of head-rent and tithe rent-charge, a nett yearly profit rent of £30 9s. 2d.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1860.

R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

These lands are situate within eight miles of the Dundrum station of the Great Southern and Western Railway, two miles from the town of Cappawhite, and ten miles of the town of Tipperary. Upwards of 437a. 1r. 8p., statute measure, of these lands are in the owner's possession, and the remainder, containing 74a. 2r. 20p., is let to tenants at the yearly rent of £30 9s. 2d. late Irish currency.

The purchaser will be entitled to the immediate possession of that part of the lands in the owner's occupation.

The purchaser will be entitled to the benefit of the Landed Estates Court Fee Fund Land Improvement Act, and no doubt, at the expense of the estate, to the purchaser.

Messrs. Ras and Fitzgerald's valuation of this lot is £146 10s.

Further particulars and conditions of sale will be received by the Solicitor having carriage of proceedings up to the 2nd day of July, 1860.

For rentals and further particulars apply at the Court, situate on the Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin; or to

JOHN JULIAN, Solicitor, having carriage of proceedings, 52, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, and Parsonstown.

Houses and Lands.

MONKSTOWN, KINGSTOWN, BRAY, &c.

SPECIAL LIST.

No. 1—DETACHED RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, beautifully situated, containing 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., very convenient basement, coachhouse, stable, and well-cultivated garden.

No. 2—DETACHED RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, having fine sea views, containing 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., very convenient basement, coachhouse, and stable, &c.

No. 3—RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, pleasantly situated on about 2 acres of beautifully-planted pleasure grounds, containing 2 reception-rooms, 2 bedrooms, servants' ditto, good basement, coachhouse, and stabling.

No. 4—DETACHED RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, standing in a sheltered situation, having view of sea, contains 2 reception-rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., and convenient basement.

No. 5—DETACHED RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, situated in a private avenue, within 3 minutes' walk of railway and baths, contains 3 reception-rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., good basement, coachhouse, and stable.

No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11—All standing in first-class Terraces, and enjoying uninterrupted views of the bay, and surrounding scenery, containing 2 reception-rooms, 3 to 5 bedrooms, 1 servants' room, W. C., conveniences and stables, &c.

Nos. 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18—Unfurnished Houses, situated at Monkstown, Kingstown, Dalkey, and Bray, for any term required, and contain 2 reception-rooms, 3 or 4 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., conveniences basements, &c.

All commanding uninterrupted views of the sea, and are near the railway and baths.

A large number of Houses on the Books, at Sandycove, Dalkey, Killiney, &c.

For terms and orders to view, apply to

ALEXANDER DOWNS,

AGENT TO THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,

POST OFFICE, MONKSTOWN.

N.B.—Applications by letter will please state the reference number.

TO CAR-OWNERS, DAIRYMEN, &c.—To be Sold, the interest in the lease of about one Acre of prime land, with a dwellinghouse, and stabling for twelve horses, carthouse, and coach-house, near the Deepdale Railway, and opposite the North Strand Church, for the unexpired term of 39 years. Mrs. Tierney, on the premises, will show same.—Apply to E. HARDY, Solicitor, 19, Lower Gloucester-street.

Insurances.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

TRUSTEES.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE, 45, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Montague-street, Cavendish-square.

C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.

JOSHUA G. WALKER, Esq., 49, Gracechurch-street, Cavendish-sq.

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Messrs. LAGT and BRIDGES, 15, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.

BANKERS.

Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street, City.

PHYSICIAN.

T. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., 12, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

SURGEON.

EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital and 12, St. Thomas'-street Southwark.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity business on the most favourable terms, and affords the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:

DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 61, Rochester

MRS. C. MATHER'S COURT MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
Has at present a superb variety of BRIDESMAIDS' BONNETS, French Chipbrass, and Home Bonnets, from 2s. 6d. upwards. Ladies' Wedding Dress, Trousseau for India, Ladies' own Materials made up for Dresses. Making Bonnet, 2s. 6d. Bonnets Altered and Re-made to present style.
Making Mantelet, 2s. 6d. Making Fully-trimmed Dress, 5s. No extra charges.
Outdoor Mantles. Making Mantelet, 2s. 6d. Making Quilted Petticoat, 2s. Jonelin's French Corsets, 12s. 6d. per pair. Choice Ribbons. The New Shades in Silks, Crapes, &c.
Embroideries in Collars, Sets, and Sleeves.
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

MY READY-MADE STOCK OF LOUNGE SUITS
is well supplied with Summer
for the Sea-side, Railway Travelling, or for Tourists.
The LOUNGE SUIT, at FIFTY SHILLINGS,
will be found excellent value, and can be had in a variety of designs.
RICHARD ALLEN.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

"A SOLACE FOR THE CARES OF LIFE."
BRIAR ROOT PIPES—So Cool this hot weather!
Can be had at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KREVIL'S
(Late Hemmerstorfer's)
Wholesale Pipe Warehouse,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

SELTZER WATER,
J. AND T. HATES,
17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

MOTTO WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their elegant design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each watch.
C. MARSH and CO.,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Thursday Evening.

The quotations from London Stock Exchange to-day showed an advance of one-eighth in both New Threes and Consols, the improvement being, probably, due to a slight change for the better in the weather, the political situation being unchanged. In this market the dealings were confined to New Three per Cents., which slightly improved, although the extent of business was inconsiderable.

Hibernian Bank Shares realised last price, at which a few remained unsold. There was a reaction in Nationals, which closed steadily at an advance of one-half. Royals were again offered at £26, the buying price being £25½.

In Steam Shares the business was restricted to City of Dublin Issue of 1836, which realised par, at which they were offering. That rate was offered for the £100 Shares. British and Irish, Dublin and Glasgow, and Dundalk Steam Shares, were inquired for. Atlantics were still weak, though the general impression of competent authorities is said to be that the accident to the Connaught was one to which the best of vessels would be liable. Happening at such a critical time, it has had the effect of casting a temporary gloom over the otherwise hopeful prospects of the company.

In Mines, a small advance was established in Carysforts; Connorroes scarcely realised last value; an advance of one-eighth took place in General Mines, and Mining Company of Ireland were on sale at 1¼.

Consumers' Gas were again offered at last price, with buyers at 9½. An advance of ½ was established in Grand Canal Stock, which might have been anticipated from our recent reports. Patriotics were offering.

In Railway Securities the business continued on a narrow scale. A fall of one-half per cent. occurred in Great Southern Stock, but this was probably attributable to causes which do not indicate any change of intrinsic value, the traffic returns showing a considerable increase of revenue, allowance being made for the gross receipts of the lines recently purchased.

Midland Halves were again dealt in at yesterday's price. The remaining ordinary railway shares remained without alteration of value.

In Preference Shares there was a cessation of the recent activity. Wicklow 6 per Cents. made a fractional advance, and an improvement was established in Great Southern 4 per Cent. Stock.

But one week is wanting to complete the accumulated traffic returns of the half-year in the majority of our railways; and a glance at the official traffic table will show that the development continues steadily, and no doubt the approaching dividends will again demonstrate the superiority of Irish railway management.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 28.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	shut
Ditto for Account, 9th July	93⅛ ⅜
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅝
Ditto for Account, 9th July	—
Ditto for new account, 9th July	—

BANKS.

Hibernian Bank	25½ xd
National Bank	63¾

STEAM.

City of Dublin of 1836	50

MINES.

Carysfort (Limited)	11s
Connorree (Limited)	22s 6d
General Mineing Company of Ireland (Limited)	4⅝

RAILWAYS.

Great Southern and Western	114½
Midland Great Western	—
Do. Halves	26½

RAILWAY PREFERENCE.

Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford 6 per cent. perpetual	12½
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent perpetual	100½
Do. Halves 5 per cent. perpetual (1848 and 1851)	73½
Waterford and Limerick, 5 per cent. redeemable	10½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Canal	37

On Saturday's business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 30th June. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols						93⅛
Ditto for Account	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛			93⅛
3 per cent. Reduced			93⅛			
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅝	92⅝		92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Ditto for Account	92⅝		92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 28.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93⅛
New Threes	93⅝

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93⅛
New Threes	93⅝

1 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93⅛
New Threes	93⅝

2-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93⅛
New Threes	93⅝

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93⅛
New Threes	93⅝

Noon Scrip.—Caledonians, 92½ ⅜; Eastern Counties, 85½; Great Northern, 93½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100; London and North Western money, 101½; London and South Western money, 94½; Midlands account, 118; Yorkshire Newcastle and Berwick 96½ account 94½; York and North Midland, money 81½. Consols steady at 94⅛. Shares opened firm. Tone of market decidedly good. Canadian flat. French steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

The Funds opened without animation this morning, and showed increased heaviness to the close. There was no particular reason for the movement, but each day seems to add to the latent distrust with regard to the condition of politics in every quarter. The escapades of General Harnay attract attention, but the feeling respecting them is chiefly one of regret. The demand for money consequent upon the end of the half year, continues to lead to sales of Exchequer Bills, and during the morning they touched 2s. discount. In the afternoon there was a recovery, the last price being par to ¼ premium. The pressure for money to-day was not quite severe as yesterday, although very active. Exceptional rates still occurred where amounts are negociated at 3½. There is scarcely any transactions in the Russian loan. A quotation is made of par to one-half premium. There were no gold operations at the bank to-day, in consequence of the loss of the Malabar. The shipments of silver to China by the next mail are expected to be unusually heavy. The Railway Market has been dull, and little business has been done except in connexion with the approaching settlement. Several of the leading Stocks show a further slight decline. The appearance of the Continental Exchanges has become rather less favourable. The new 5 per cent. Sardinian Loan is expected to be offered at Turin for public subscription about the beginning of July, at 80.

(Daily News' City Article.

Wednesday Evening.

The funds continue to droop. The remarkable delay in a setting in of seasonable weather retards improvement. The fresh declines of ¼ per cent. has taken place, and the market closed at the lowest point of the day. In the Share markets the same likewise shows a drooping tendency. The discount market was active, and a fraction above 4 per cent. is now only asked upon good bills. The amount of business at the Bank was considerable, but not heavy.

FUNDS AND SHARES—JUNE 28.

Caledonians, 92½ ⅜; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ ½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77; Great Northern A, 114½; Great Western A, 114½; Great Western of Canada, 10 11-16 to 10 13-16; Grand Trunk, 6½ ⅜; London and South Western, 94½; Northern, 93½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40⅜ ½; Midland, 117⅝ ⅜; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½ ⅜; York and North Midland, 81½. Consols dull at 93 ⅛-8 not buyers. Shares offered a shade lower, although better change in prices. Canadians firm.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Friday, Thursday Evening.—Frequent and heavy showers have fallen during the day. Funds are firmer, and a recovery of ¼ per cent. has taken place. Little business is going forward. Share markets likewise very quiet, but rather firmer than yesterday. Another heavy fall has taken place in Grand Trunk of Canada. At Paris this morning the 3 per cents. are quoted more than ¼ per cent. lower than yesterday, owing to the heavy rain.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Paris, June 28th, 3-20 P.M.—Heavy rain fell this morning, and caused the Bourse to open flat. In the course of the afternoon weather improved. Rentes closed at 68.55, or ¼ lower than yesterday.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, TUESDAY.—The arrivals of English grain this week consist of 870 quarters of wheat only; those of foreign wheat and barley are moderate, and of oats good. The attendance at this morning's market was small. English wheat being held firmly for Monday's prices remained steady; in foreign scarcely any business was transacted, but some cargoes having been taken to granary there was less offering than on Monday, and its value is firmly maintained. Barley, beans, and peas are unaltered in value. Oats are a very slow sale at rather under Monday's prices. Arrivals this week—English wheat, 870; flour, 1,590 sacks; Irish oats, 1,660; foreign wheat, 3,710; barley, 990; oats, 15,810; flour, 2,660 sacks.—Liverpool and Lay.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, TUESDAY.—The cotton market continues very dull, without change to prices. The sales reached 8,000 bales, of which 2,500 were for export and speculation. The weather being fine to-day had its usual effect on the corn market. Buyers operate cautiously in wheat, and to effect sales a little less money was accepted. Oats were rather more saleable. Indian corn neglected. The flour trade was inactive, and sales would only be made at a slight reduction on the week.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 28.—Sugar—No change in market to-day; coffee firm—the only public sale was 100 casks plantation Ceylon, which sold at 71s to 75s 6d, being full prices; tea—public sales continue to-day, and so far everything has gone below the market value; rice firm, 3,400 bags fine new white Bengal have sold at 14s 6d to 14s 9d; 115 casks Carolina taken in at 14s; saltpetre quiet; no transactions reported; tallow steady, 52s 9d to 53s both for spot and for last three months.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 28.—The business done to-day is trifling, and not worth particularising.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, JUNE 28.—A short supply of wheat from farmers. Trade dull, and a decline of 1s. per quarter had to be submitted to to effect sales. Barley unaltered in value, but less in request. Oats rather cheaper. Beans less inquired for. Peas sold more steadily.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, JUNE 28.—There was a fair attendance at market, but the sales of wheat were only to a moderate extent at currency of this day sennight. Had holders been disposed to submit to a reduction of 1s. per qr. a good business might have been done. Scarcely any inquiry was expressed in flour, and buyers might have supplied themselves at a decline of 6d. per sack. Oats in limited request, and rather lower. Beans without change. Indian corn in better demand, at an abatement of 6d. to 1s. per qr.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, JUNE 28.—Supplies of stock moderately good, on the whole, a fair business has been doing, generally at Monday's quotations. Beef, 4s 2d to 5s 6d; mutton, 5s 2d to 6s; veal, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; pork, 4s to 5s per 8 lbs., &c., &c. Beasts, 1,050; foreign, 340. Sheep and lambs, 11,200; foreign, 1,500. Calves, 450; foreign, 292. Pigs, 353; foreign, 30.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, JUNE 28.—A much smaller supply of all sorts of stock at market. Beef in demand at higher prices; middling and inferior unchanged. Sheep and lambs in full request at last week's quotations. Top oxen, 80s to 82s 6d per cwt; middling, 65s to 75s per cwt; inferior, 60s per cwt; mutton, 7d to 8d per lb; lambs, 10s to 25s each. At market, 579 cattle; 2,687 sheep and lambs.—(John Tiernan and Sons.)

GLASGOW IRON REPORT.—No. 1, 749s 6d to 50s; mixed warrants, 50s 9d to 50s 10½d; No. 3, 49s 3d to 49s 9d. Market quiet.

BUTTER CRANE, 18, THOMAS-STREET, JUNE 28.—Firkin butter, first quality, 100s; second, 96s; third, 90s per cwt. Cool butter, 9½d to 11d per lb.—J. Macken, Inspector.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JUNE 28.—Firsts, 107s; seconds, 106s; thirds, 95s; fourths, 92s; fifths, 75s; sixths, 64s. 2,200 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JUNE 28.—White wheat, 80s; oats, 16s to 16s 10d.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.—THURSDAY.

The supply of beasts was larger than on this day week. There was a dull demand, especially for export, at a reduction of from 10s to 20s per head since our last quotations. The supply of sheep was also larger, with a moderate demand at ½d per lb. reduction in prices since our last quotations. The primest heifer and bullock, 70s per cwt to sink offal; second rate and coarse beasts, 56s to 68s per cwt do; the best wedder mutton, 7½d per lb in sink; inferior and ewes, 7d per lb, do; veal very plenty, 7½d per lb in sink; lambs also very plenty, and sold 2s per head lower, from 18s to 32s each.

Cavanagh and Bull, Salesmasters.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, Glasnevin .. .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors; Museum for members; Museum; open for arrangement. School of Art on Tuesdays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

THE THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Richelieu," "Obliging Benson;" "The Captain is not At Mine."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Portland), (Dy.)	.. ..	Ten a.m., June 28.

N.B.—Newspapers for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to secure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the Irish Times commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.
The circulation of the Irish Times for the week ending Saturday, June 23rd, amounted to 36,574 copies, making an average of 9,479 copies daily.

IT is impossible to detail, within the limits of an ordinary advertisement, the many advantages appertaining to Messrs. NICOLL'S, of London, NEW REGISTERED PALETOT MORNING COAT, &c. The following always to be had at their Agent,
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

Dress Coat	£3	10	0
Paletot	2	2	0
Milled do.	2	2	0
Morning or Office Coat	2	2	0
Imperial and Highland Capes in Cloth	2	2	0
Do. in Tweed	1	1	0

AS TROUSERS CUTTERS we have no equal. This is our great pride to boast of; we confine ourselves principally to this department, and the result is, that we make more Trousers than any other House in Dublin.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
PROFESSED TROUSERS MAKERS,
13 and 18, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

We give EQUAL attention to EVERY department of our business, the result is that if a gentleman wants a COAT or VEST, we are prepared to suit his taste and requirements quite as satisfactorily as if he required a *Trousers* only.
KENNY AND OWENS,
Tailors and Trousers Makers,
54, DAME-STREET.
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 18s.,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

IMPORTANT SALE.
In consequence of the long continuance of unfavourable weather, and the advanced period of the season, we have decided upon
SELLING OFF OUR SUMMER STOCK
at and under Cost Prices.
Our advices from the different markets also showing that the same causes have operated to force sales at a great sacrifice of most descriptions of
LIGHT SUMMER FABRICS,
We have been induced to send over our buyers to make special purchases from
MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS,
in order to offer to the Public all the advantages of
NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,
at the present unavoidable and
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
These purchases are now ready, and we shall this day show in
FANCY DRESSES,
LARGE LOTS OF CHECKED AND CROSS-OVER MOHAIRS, DO. DO. CHALLIS,
TWO AND FIVE-FLOUNCED PRINTED BAREGES,
PLAIN AND PRINTED BAREGES IN THE PIECE,
FLOUNCE MOHAIR ROBES.
Also,
SHAWLS.
In every variety of Tissues;
Printed Cashmeres and Llamas;
Self-Coloured Llamas;
Paisley and Foreign Wove Longs, &c.;
All at Reduced Prices.
SILKS.
In all the New Foulards;
Two, Three, and Seven Flounced Robes;
Rich French Plaids, Stripes, Chines, &c.;
Small Checks and Stripes, Bright Silk;
All at Reduced Prices.
PRINTED MUSLINS.
Plain and Organdi Muslins;
Striped Muslins;
Five, Seven, and Nine Flounced Robes, in all the New Colours;
All at Reduced Prices.
MANTLES.
In immense variety of New Styles in Fancy Cloths, China Silks Rich Black Glaces, &c.
Zouave Jackets;
All at Reduced Prices.
RIBBONS.
Very Cheap Narrow Velvets;
Fancy Bonnet Ribbons,
Do., French, in great variety of Styles,
All at Reduced Prices.
HOSIERY.
Ladies' Fancy Hose;
Children's do.;
White Cotton Hose;
Lisle Thread do.;
Gentlemen's Fancy Socks;
All at Reduced Prices.
LACES.
Worked Collars, Sleeves;
Do., do., in Sets, very Rich,
Flouncings;
White Figured Muslins, Bodices, and Zouave Jackets;
All at Reduced Prices.
CHILDREN'S DRESSES.
Children's Mantles, in Cloth, Angola, Honeycomb;
Boys' Dresses, in do., do.;
Girls' Dresses, in Bareges, Delaine, &c.;
Jackets, in Cloth, Angola, Holland, and Honeycomb;
All at Reduced Prices.
And all our Summer Stock in
STRAW BONNETS, FLOWERS,
PARASOLS, MILLINERY, MANTLE CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
at Clearance Prices.
Immediate inspection respectfully and confidently solicited.
TODD, BURNS, & CO.,
47, MARY STREET.
N.B.—NEW JEWELLERY of every description; also Spangles, Ornaments, Gold Braids, Cords, Dalts, Algrettes, &c., &c., in the utmost variety. T. B. and CO.

The Irish Times.
DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

MILITARY officers of long standing and high position are frequently not merely strict disciplinarians, but devoted defenders of "obsolete regulations." If a man grow up under a system, that system becomes almost part of himself, and alterations, however useful in themselves, are looked upon too frequently as dangerous innovations. No man conducted himself or led a division with greater courage than Sir George Brown. During the Crimean war he was remarkable for the strictness of the discipline he enforced when it was a matter of great difficulty to enforce it. But Sir George Brown is not a martinet, nor devoted to routine. He can see an evil or a hardship, and has the courage to redress it. A recent change, respecting "allowances" to officers, of service away from their regiments, is due entirely to his representations.

By an "obsolete regulation," which was strictly carried out, officers ordered upon service at a distance from their regiments were entitled to no "allowances" if they were placed within a certain distance of any regimental mess. In many ways, this was a heavy loss to officers. They might be employed on services which prevented their presence at the mess of a strange regiment at its regular hour; they might, after a weary day's occupation, prefer rest and quiet to a long ride and a dinner with strangers. There might be no room for him at the mess, or the members might not desire to invite him. In these cases, and many others, he had to dine at hotels, at a considerable expense, for hotel-keepers, supposing that the officer's expenses were defrayed by the country, and that his stay would be short, habitually charged the highest possible sum, to make what they could while they had opportunity. The officer was never "allowed" one farthing for these expenses. This unfair and oppressive regulation was pointed out to Sir George Brown, who made a strong representation to the War Office, and he has succeeded in obtaining for the officers the privilege of receiving "allowances" while on service, and in gaining exemption from the necessity of presenting themselves at a strange mess if they be unwilling to do so.

There are, however, many other changes required, some of them of great importance to the well-being of the soldier, which, we trust, will be carried into effect by the energy of Sir George Brown. It is, indeed, painful to consider how much immorality prevails among the ranks, and how very little accommodation is given to married soldiers and their wives. Common decency requires that "Married Quarters" should be established in every barrack, and that the soldier, when proceeding on guard or other duty, should not be compelled to leave his young wife to the rude society of a number of unmarried and not very scrupulous men. Surely, it would be conducive to the morality and comfort of military life if a large number of men in a regiment were permitted to marry. Numbers of young soldiers in a regiment are tempted to marry without leave, and as a soldier's "messing" costs eightpence a day, he has but fourpence a day to support his wife. Again, when ordered on foreign service, he must leave his wife and family behind, thrown on the charity of the world, and utterly without resource. The services of women might be utilised in a regiment for order, cleanliness, and comfort. A soldier will not be less amenable to discipline if he be assured that the happiness of his wife and family can be secured, in all cases, by manly and honourable conduct in the performance of his duties.

LORD BROUGHAM was ever a man of peace; yet Lord Brougham last night eulogised the gathering of Volunteers in Hyde Park, and offered a suggestion which, we trust, will be carried into effect. He proposed that similar manifestations should be repeated at intervals, not only in London, but in various parts of the country. To have a perfect knowledge of the country, and to have manœuvred upon the ground where a battle is likely to take place, is of the utmost importance in strategy. As our Volunteers are created to repel invasion, it would be important to collect them occasionally in bodies of fifteen or twenty thousand on those parts of our coast where an enemy might be expected to land. The Railway Companies, we are sure, would exert the same energy to place the men on any quarter of the coast which they manifested in conveying them to London.

But the French journalists, who are familiar with armies of 60,000 or 80,000 men, and who live under a military despotism, criticise the enthusiasm which the Volunteer review excited in England. This arises from their ignorance of the peculiar character of the force. The Queen reviewed, three days since, 21,000 regular troops at Aldershott, but there were comparatively few spectators and no enthusiasm. The *Nord* and other French journals cannot understand the peculiar nature of a Volunteer army. They know of no soldiers but those who are compelled to be soldiers by conscription, bound to march when and where they are ordered, under pain of the most severe punishment, or even of death. The Volunteer force in Hyde Park assembled there of its own free will, and, in many cases, the men sacrificed much to prove by their presence their readiness to act if called upon. The 21,000 assembled in the Park were but a specimen of the force which was scattered through the country. The review was specially a review of the Volunteers of the Metropolitan district, and though there were regiments from a few distant localities, as from Lancashire, these requested to join the London brigades. If the Queen directed that the whole volunteer force of the Kingdom should assemble upon a given day, at a given point, 120,000 men would as zealously respond to her order as did the 20,000 assembled in Hyde Park.

But even the *Nord's* own correspondent is compelled to testify not only to the excellent material of which the Volunteers were composed, but to the manner in which the evolutions were performed. He is astonished at the punctuality with which so many detachments were brought together at the appointed hour. He states, "that the first movements were "performed with a regularity wholly unexpected, "and which did the greatest honour to their military "instruction." He pronounces the tenue to be perfect and the march excellent. Yet all this has been effected by a portion of a force self-created within a year. The drill and training has been carried on during a few hours snatched from business or professional avocation. There was not a professed soldier in the ranks. They were men who tried suddenly what they could do at soldiering, and did it well. The enthusiasm of the populace arose not from the actual amount of the force present, but because they saw a tangible proof of what could be effected by earnest men in a worthy cause. By next June, perhaps, the number of Volunteers assembled will move on a par with Continental armies in point of numbers—in point of courage and discipline. The only real proof lies in the actual field, and in these preparatory evolutions enough has been shown to cool the ardour of any who might be tempted to try conclusions with them.

The *Times* on the present Position of Naples:—

If every man is not the absolute master of his destiny he has far more control over it than is generally admitted. Who is there so prosperous that he cannot look back to a period in his life when a single false step would have marred all his prosperity? Who is there so unhappy that he can look back upon a life which afforded no opening to brighter or better fortune? We are the creatures of opportunity. As we use it or as we neglect it we rise into happiness or sink into misery. What better instance can we have than the short and calamitous reign of the present King of Naples? He had the advantage of succeeding to a father whose every act was a warning, and who, by the detestation which he himself incurred, laid open to his son the readiest and easiest course to popularity. He had but to study what his father was, and to make every act of his own life the exact contrary of the acts of his predecessor. His father withheld every constitutional concession till his people rose in armed rebellion to demand it—a pregnant hint against deferring favors till their grace is destroyed by the manifest pressure of compulsion. His father trusted much to spies and Jesuits, and little to the attachment of his people. He laid the most flourishing cities of his kingdom in ruins, and tortured the noblest and bravest of his subjects with unrelenting hatred and ferocity; therefore he lived detested, and died amid the execrations of a people whom he had cheated by false oaths and deluded by sham constitutions, but whose confidence he never strove to acquire, and whose affections he never wished to conciliate.

To succeed to such a father was in itself no slight piece of good fortune. Faults that might have been total under any other circumstances would have been easily forgiven when compared with the enormities of his predecessor. The negative merit of a cessation from tyranny and cruelty would have appeared as positive virtue to a people ground down by a despotism which more resembled the Italian tyrannies of the middle ages than the monarchies of the present century. A little, a very little, intermission of cruelty and oppression would have brought to the feet of the son a people to whom even tyranny would seem tolerable after the perfidies and tortures of the father. But this great opportunity the young King recklessly flung away. He is the Rehoboam of modern history. Whether his counsellors were young or old they counselled him to his destruction, and he followed their advice with a literal exactness which leaves the historical parallel quite complete. He did all that was in his power to make his little finger as heavy as his father's loins. He might have inaugurated a new reign with the proclamation of an amnesty to men whose only fault was that they had suffered themselves to be deceived by his father's oaths and protestations. He might have given back to his people that constitution of which they had been unkindly and unmanly arts been defrauded; he might have called to his side those able counsellors to whom his father was ever willing to have recourse in the moment of danger, but who were cast aside and disgraced in the moment of imaginary security. Had he been able to prevail over his sarrow and cruel nature thus to sacrifice the semblance for the reality of power, and to seek in the confidence and affection of his people that support which he could never expect from their reluctant and terrified obedience, how brilliant was the career which opened itself to his young ambition! His might have been the Victor Emmanuel of the South with fewer dangers to overcome, fewer obstacles to surmount, fewer discordant elements to conciliate. The Romagna would have fallen into his hands far more easily and far more naturally than into the hands of the King of Piedmont. He might have been the second founder of his race, the focus of a new development of European civilisation, the idol of a people which knows little medium in its affections or its hatred. This he might have been; he had but to will it, and it was done. So plain was the path before him that it seemed a hundred times easier to go right than wrong. But the young King of Naples has made his election. He clung to the traditions of his race, and the vengeance which had long been accumulating seems likely to fall with full weight upon his head. Sicily is lost with a rapidity which outstrips the imagination, and every account that we receive shows us more and more clearly how precarious is the situation of affairs at Naples. The army, to whose support everything is entrusted, seems to be better suited for plundering than for fighting. The officers are deeply inoculated with the prevalent disorder of Liberalism, and the readiness to desert does much to excuse the Neapolitan Generals for the capitulation into which they have entered, since that capitulation will at least have the effect of removing the troops from the overpowering presence of Garibaldi and the contagious influence of his followers.

Naples, which but a little while ago would listen to no counsels, and repudiated them with an insolence which the consciousness of impunity allows to the weak, has wearied every Court in Europe with its supplications, and been repelled from every Court in Europe with the same contemptuous refusal; and now at last, when the duration of his monarchy may probably be computed by days, or at any rate by weeks, King Francis proclaims suddenly to his people the gift of a new constitution, with representative institutions on national Italian principles, the tricoloured flag, and analogous institutions for Sicily under the government of a Viceroy. The best comment we can offer on this proceeding would be the words of the Roman Emperor to the Centurion who strove with his cloak to staunch the blood which was flowing from his throat—"It is too late, is this fidelity?" Months, perhaps weeks ago, such a step might have averted the fall of the Bourbon dynasty; now it is too late. The whole proceeding is poor plagiarism, which will deceive no one. Europe has not forgotten—and least of all is Naples likely to forget—that only 12 years ago the father of this very King put the Italian colours in his hat, and solemnly swore to just such a constitution as this; nay, more, that he carried his hypocrisy to the extent of sending Neapolitan troops into Lombardy for the ostensible purpose of making war against Austria, to which he was then, and remained to the day of his death, the most devoted of slaves. When we see the son thus closely copying the father we may well ask with the Roman, "Is this fidelity, is this repentance real? How long will it last? By what will it be followed?" The King of Naples seeks, like his father, to engage honorable and upright men to undertake the office of his Ministers. Does he suppose that they have forgotten the fate which befell those who accepted a similar office in 1848? The rising of the Lazzaroni, the sham trials, the cruel imprisonments, and the long suspension of law and justice, which even yet has not passed away? It is, indeed, too late. It is possible that some device might have been hit upon by which Naples could be once more cheated of her liberties, but that device can hardly be the same threadbare expedient which succeeded 12 years ago. There is a poverty of conception about it which marks out this notable manœuvre for certain failure. Priestly casuistry will be at hand to support Royal perfidy, and any number of miracles can be commanded to sanction a perjury extorted by fear and justified by necessity. In the meanwhile Garibaldi seems to be acting, so far as we can judge, with prudence and moderation. He refuses the immediate annexation of Sicily to Piedmont, feeling, very justly, that the moment he places the island under the control of a regular Government, accessible to the influences of European diplomacy, his own power and the fierce energy of the revolution it wields would come to an end together, and feeling also, we cannot question, that his work is but half done, and that it is not in Palermo, but in Naples itself, that the ultimate destiny of Sicily must be decided.

The *Morning Herald* on Irish Whig Appointments:—

When the late Lord Chancellor appointed a gentleman who happened to be his relation as a Mastership in Lunacy, for which office he did not possess the credentials or acknowledged practice and experience at the bar, the whole of the Whig clique, in and out of the House, fell upon the unfortunate recipient of the Lord Chancellor's patronage, and rested not in their clamour against what they called Conservative jobbery. The Chancellor may have committed an error; if he did, he atoned for it by bowing to public opinion, and withdrawing his man. But when a Whig Viceroy of Ireland makes a selection for the lord lieutenancy of an Irish county contrary to all usage and precedent—when he selects for that office a gentleman who, whatever may be his private virtues, admittedly does not possess any qualification to fit a man for the office, except his being a zealous Whig, then the whole Whig clique is openmouthed in defence of the Minister so acting, and in rebuking the member who ventures to call the attention of the House to the matter; and the Whig Viceroy sticks to his exercise of patronage. So much for the relative deference to public opinion of Whigs and Conservatives.

Mr. Conolly, of course, could only expect one result of the motion brought forward by him on the Irish appointments—viz., that which happened—its being negatived. However improper the exercise of his patronage by Lord Carlisle, it cannot at last only to a little piece of jobbery, rather more barefaced, it is true, than is even usual with Whig statesmen; but still not that degree of prostitution of patronage which would lay the foundation of a strong and solemn censure by the House of Commons, particularly when the very Ministry censured commands a majority, which, though not very respectable in point of numbers, still is a majority. Nevertheless Mr. Conolly's motion will not be without its use, in showing to the outdoor public how very lightly Whig Ministers treat the responsibility of patronage. The admitted facts of the case are these. The lord lieutenant of a country is the Queen's deputy in the government of the county. He is the head of the magistracy, of the militia, of the yeomanry, of the volunteers, and his political influence and authority, affecting the interests of the county, are very considerable. He ought to be at any rate—he almost invariably is—a person of high position and large landed property in the county; not because no man but a man of rank in the county could be intellectually qualified to transact the business, but because the lord lieutenant's duties and powers so affect the gentry and other influential persons of a county that a lord lieutenant not of or connected with their own class has not the necessary local weight to fill his office satisfactorily. Of course persons who hold that any man of intellect, whatever be his social position, and whether he wears a cloth coat or a fustian jacket, is as proper to be made a Minister or a member of Parliament as any other man, will dispute our proposition. It is not worth while to argue it, because, whether it is so in the abstract right or wrong, beyond doubt the invariable practice of all Governments has been to appoint as lords lieutenant of counties men of county rank and county possessions; of course the practice of Governments has been also to give a preference to men of their own party where it could be decently done; but no Government has ever made, in England at least, lords lieutenant out of materials that would hardly be tolerated for deputy lieutenants. Of the gentleman selected by Lord Carlisle, for Derry, with reference to his private qualities and virtues, we shall not say a word; we know nothing of him, for or against, beyond that which is publicly stated and publicly admitted—viz., that he is a gentleman possessed of a very trifling landed property in the county; that he is unknown to fame as a politician or administrator, either in or out of the House; and that his pursuits in life appear to have been principally, if not entirely, those of a ministerial officer in county justice, his present or recent occupation being that of a taxing master in Chancery. Now, we happen to know something of what are the duties and occupations of a taxing master; and though highly important in their sphere, we can hardly conceive any duties more likely to take out of a man any width and scope of mind that he might originally have possessed, or which, we will not say are less adapted to fit him, but more intensely adapted to unfit him, for the somewhat regal duties of a lord lieutenant. To know precisely what an attorney is entitled to charge for given services; to know what items in his bill will regularly bear 6s. 8d., and what ought to be restricted to 3s. 4d.; to know when an attorney may charge for his own time, and when he ought to employ a clerk, and only charge for a clerk's time—these and similar matters of purely technical knowledge are the knowledge and intellectual exercise required from a taxing master. Very important duties, of course, to those who are called upon to pay attorneys' bills, but not duties the nature of which affords an inference that the individual exercising them will possess such an amount of intellectual superiority as should be a substitute for, and preponderate over, all social and customary qualifications, and carry a man denuded of those social qualifications over the heads of all the gentry of his country, to make him lord lieutenant thereof.

We repeat, that to Mr. Acheson Lyle is the right place we make not the slightest objection. We doubt not that he is a very excellent taxing master, and a very amiable and, probably, personally, accomplished man. But that his translation from the taxing office to the lord lieutenancy is what is called a political job, and one cutting at definite all ranges we had almost said all political decency—no one, we think, who is not blinded by Whig spectacles will deny. It is a sort of crowning instance of the audacity with which Whig Governments will trample on all custom and all propriety to advance the interests of their party.

The *Times* on Mr. Sidney Herbert's Bill for the Amendment of the Militia Acts:—

Mr. Sidney Herbert's speech on introducing a Bill for the Amendment of the Militia Acts is the careful investigation of a problem, the importance of which is at length fully appreciated. How are we to extract out of our population all the military strength which it generally supplies, and give it its requisite training and organisation? There can be no doubt as to the richness of the stratum, and it is our fault if we do not get at the ore, reduce it to metal, and convert it, if necessary, to useful purposes. The Registrar-General tells

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

Irish Times Office,
Four o'clock, a.m.

FRANCE AND NAPLES.

NAPLES, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—On the occasion of the mission of the Commendor de Martino at Paris, no interchange of autograph letters took place between the King of Naples and the Emperor of France. In order to give a motive for his mission, the Commander de Martino was instructed to recall that when the Court of the Two Sicilies in 1832 was the first to recognise the re-establishment of the Empire in France, Napoleon III. declared that he would never forget this friendly step of the King of Naples.

NAPLES.

JUNE 26.—In execution of the orders of the King, the Neapolitan tricolour flag has been hoisted at Fort Saint Elmo, and was saluted by the whole artillery of the forts.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—Despatches from Naples, dated yesterday, 27th inst., state that a deplorable event had occurred there. The French Ambassador, Baron Brenier, while passing through the Strada Il Torredo, where agitation was prevailing, received several blows on the head from a loaded cane; he fell senseless, and was carried to the Palace of the Legation, where he received the necessary attention. Baron Brenier having counselled liberal reform, the attempt on his life was attributed to the anti-reform party. It was hoped that his wounds would not prove serious.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JUNE 28.—The Marquis de Monstier resided yesterday to Count Reichberg a note from M. Thouvenal, dated 21st instant, and of which a copy has been simultaneously addressed to all the Powers who signed the final act of Vienna, in order to claim from them their official recognition of the accomplished annexation of Savoy and Nice to the French empire. Not only does this note, but from verbal explanations added by the Marquis de Monstier, it results that France maintains, without variation, the programme arranged by her about two months ago. She accepts a European conference, in order to examine in common the modes of conciling article 92 of the final act of Vienna with the ality of Turin. At the same time, the Marquis de nstier stated that the French Government would t posed to any cession of the territory of Savoy.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, THURSDAY EVENING.—Th Liverpool, w York, and Philadelphia Company (s.s.) Glasgow ived here this evening from Liver pool. She took on ard passengers, latest telegram , &c., and proceeded ain for New York; all well

INTERMENT OF PRINCE JEROME.

It is quite settled that Prince Jerome will be interred the Invalides on Tuesday.

AMERICA.

LONDONDERRY, THURSDAY.—The s.s. Palestine arrived at Moville at noon, received on board mails, passengers, and latest telegrams, and steamed out for Quebec at 6 p.m.

THE AMBASSADOR OF FRANCE AND THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, in a speech at Sherbourne, alluded to the review of Saturday, and said the Ambassador of France candidly avowed that he had never witnessed such a spectacle in this life. Lord Shaftesbury said to him—"It is no threat to your Imperial master. We are not menacing; our mess stand here in defence of what which is our own."

THE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Secretary for War issued a circular to the lords-lieutenant of the counties, expressive of the high gratification with which her Majesty's Government has witnessed the rapid progress to which the corps present the late review have attained. The circular adds zeal and public spirit of the Volunteers have added ew and valuable element to our means of defence, have earned for them the approbation of their Sovereign the gratitude of the country. The lords-lieutenant are especially thanked for their zeal in porting the Volunteer movement.

VOLUNTEER CORPS IN IRELAND.

Captain O'Connell has given notice of his intention ask if her Majesty's Government intend to take any e to enable the people of Ireland to form volunteer ps.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Spanish Minister of War has stated to the Cortes the practical utility of iron-plated ships had not been sufficiently demonstrated to render large outfor such things advisable.

It is stated that if the Great Eastern continued to as good a run as when she was last spoken, she ld have arrived at New York on Wednesday last, a hours over ten days.

The Marine Insurance Company have declared yesy a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent., with a of 1 per cent.

At the yearly meeting of the Canada Company, yesy, a dividend was declared of £4 per share, free income tax. It was stated that there was every ect of an abundant harvest in Canada.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF A FEMALE.

On Wednesday, a foreigner committed suicide in Park, and on his person was found a letter imthat violence had been done to a female, whose and address was not indicated. Yesterday morn, the policeman who had the case in hand proceeded e house, 376, Oxford-street, occupied by Mr. de a ginger beer seller, and inquired if he had a e lodger in the house. Mr. Dola said he had. The ble, accompanied by him, proceeded up to the which he said she resided along with a man. door was locked, but was forced open with a poker, the female was found lying on the floor, having her head severed from the body. The head was d in, a cupboard, and some of her limbs were observed to have been cut, as if with a saw. Mr. de Dola s not seen either of his lodgers since Saturday. er facts will probably be elicited at the inquiry.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

HARBOURS OF REFUGE.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, pursuant to notice, inquired how far it might be practicable to afford some shelter for ships piping upon our coasts than is at present offered, by the adoption of some plan for the construction of breakwaters and harbours of less cost and character ada pted to certain localities than the system of masonry hitherto in use; and whether any such appears likely to be serviceable for the improvement of our National Defences. In urging this inquiry, noble marquis insisted that, even taking the estimates of the commissioners, who had computed that 000,000 would be required for the construction of harbours of refuge, the object to be attained, viz., the saving life and property, was fully worth the whole outlay, but proceeded to argue that ample results would be ained with less expense if the money were judiciously out at the proper localities in the proper manner. conclusion he adverted to the testimony of many practical authorities, tending to show that many millions been carelessly spent on harbour works, at Dover, head, and elsewhere, because the sites were badly en, or the construction of the prosecuting works scientifically prosecuted. A heavy responsibility lay the Government and the Legislature on this point, he moved the appointment of a select committee quire into the subject.

The Duke of SOMERSET remarked that the opinions various scientific and professional witnesses, who had invited to give their advice respecting the construction of harbours of refuge, were almost irreconcilably divergent. The noble marquis himself seemed to at to almost everything that had been done or attempted. Besides the question of expense, the subject entangled with innumerable perplexities respecting practicability or utility of difficult works. The Government fully acknowledged the importance of the t, but after the many inquiries that had been ly instituted, he saw no practical use in the appointment of the proposed committee.

Earl of HARDWICKE thought that floating waters ought to be cheaply constructed in many ces, and would prove very useful under certain tances. This result was at any rate sufficiently ble to justify an inquiry by a select committee, and stitution of a few unexpensive experiments.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

After a few remarks from the Earl of BANDON,

Earl of DERBY asked when the intention of ment could be announced on the important on of the national defences.

Earl GRANVILLE stated that it would be made in the first instance in the House of Commbut he would not at present say when the subuld be brought forward here.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

BROUGHAM adverted with eulogy to the late ng of volunteers in Hyde Park, and hoped that manifestations of defensive force might be reat intervals, not only in London, but in various the country.

Earl of CARNARVON having briefly spoken,

Marquis of CLANRICARDE consented to leave tion in the hands of the Government.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

BROUGHAM laid on the table a bill, providing ndants charged with criminal offences not of character than misdemeanour should be allowed the privilege already conceded to defendants ases of being examined upon oath at their

ill after a brief discussion, was read a first time. House adjourned at five minutes past 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

ANNEXATION OF SICILY WITH PIEDMONT.

Mr. PERI gave notice for to-morrow (Friday) that, on the motion for adjournment till Monday, he should call attention to the accounts that had been received respecting the annexation of Sicily with Piedmont, and should ask her Majesty's Ministers whether they could give any information touching the views of France founded on that annexation, and whether they had themselves transmitted any expression of opinion on the subject to the Government of

On the motion for the second reading of the P
Forces (India) Bill,

Mr. A. MILLS moved an amendment that the bill be read a second time this day six months. He urged the objections to the present system of military administration of India, and the financial, political, and sanitary considerations which, in his opinion, was of paramount consideration, and had received considerably, and he expressed his opinion that the Government had adopted their present system almost unwillingly, and only after a great deal of the Indian Council. They had proposed at the present time, and embarked upon a system which he considered as prejudicial, dangerous, and even unconstitutional.

The amendment was seconded by Sir F. COLLMORE.

Mr. T. BARING, in supporting the bill, asserted that as the Government of India was now constituted it was that of England, the organisation of the army ought to undergo a similar change. In a military point of view the proposed amalgamation was highly beneficial, and he denied the allegation that it would occasion any infringement of the rights and privileges of the existing army in Hindostan.

Mr. H. BAILLIE complained that the Government were asking the House to accept the bill, although the details of the new arrangements for the Indian army were withheld. He supported the amendment.

Sir H. VERNEY reluctantly opposed the bill, believing that the weight of evidence was in favour of retaining the present system.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE regretted the question as one turning rather upon high political considerations, that leaves lodging on mere matters of detail. He argued strongly in favour of maintaining the local character of the Indian army.

Mr. KINNAIRD contended that it would be practically impossible to govern India without a local army.

Mr. VANSITTART observed that the Indian army, as a distinct force, had been bolstered up by a native army, village, and yet had always been discreditable. He believed that 80,000 European soldiers [illegible] attested. He for the protection of India, and that would suffice supplied by regiments belonging to these should be system of the Empire; and, tak the general military in Hindostan, and in any other their turns of duty for the Empire army, be thou of the British Colonies enough, and, with 45,000 [illegible] 120,000 men would be constituted [illegible] the present force of 200,000 thus [illegible] economy, safety, and

Earl GRANVILLE [illegible] cordially seconded.

Sir given of any not observed that no notice had been renewed on a for a committee. If the motion were to agree to ture day, the Government were ready and the se inquiry. This suggestion was adopted, and the subject allowed to drop upon that understanding.

Sir W. RUSSELL also supported the bill, contending among other reasons that the discipline of European troops becomes invariably relaxed in India, and serious demoralisation might be the result if the regiments were not periodically withdrawn from that part of the world, and restored to the healthier atmosphere of home service.

Sir MINTO-URQUHART defended the existing system, and supported the amendment.

Colonel HERBERT supported the bill.

Mr. BUXTON considered the proposed change in the Indian army dangerous and precipitate.

Mr. HORSMAN accused the Government of attempting to dodge the House of Commons. No full information and no practical details of the intended scheme were submitted to Parliament, which was required to abdicate legislative functions, and pass a mere abstract resolution, leaving to the Horse Guards the sole duty of carrying out an arrangement of which, both in its military and political relations, was of the greatest difficulty and highest importance. The proposed change would revolutionise the whole Government of India, would degrade the office of the Indian Viceroy, would render the Commander-in-Chief independent of the Governor-General, and place the Indian Army beyond the control of the Legislature, either as regards its management or its expenditure. While so much information was withheld, and the rest garbled, respecting the recent conduct and present state of the Indian army, Parliament was totally unable to deal satisfactorily with the question. The measure they were now so precipitately required to adopt would, he feared, be the first step towards accomplishing the prediction of Lord Metcalfe, that when India was governed by a Parliamentary majority, the tenure of India would not be worth ten years' purchase.

Mr. S. HERBERT, on behalf of the Government, denied the charge of withholding or suppressing information. The fact was, that every change it was proposed to effect could have been carried out by the Executive without asking for any party sanction; this, however, was thought not to be respectful to the Legislature, and the present bill was accordingly brought in. It was necessary to bring in a simple measure, enunciating a principle, but leaving the details to be acted on the spot, and by the official department, to which this branch of the service belonged. On the general question he confessed that he had experienced much difficulty in making up his mind. The subject was very complicated, and the authorities on the other side almost evenly balanced; but, after citing some of these authorities, and recapitulating the chief reasons, pro and con., finally arrived at a conclusion favourable to the proposed amalgamation of the Indian Army with the Queen's.

Mr. RICH moved the adjournment of the debate. (Cries of "Divide.")

Lord PALMERSTON would come to a decision that night.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY insisted on the propriety of adjourning the debate.

The House divided, and the motion for adjournment was negatived by a majority of 282 to 83.

The motion for adjournment was renewed, and another division taken, when the numbers were—

For the adjournment, ... 51
Against 229

Another division was called for, after a stormy discussion, on the motion of Mr. Hennessy, and was in like manner defeated by a majority of 180 to 43. The opponents however persisting in renewing the motion for adjournment, the majority, on the suggestion of Lord PALMERSTON, gave way, and the debate was adjourned to this evening.

The remaining business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 2-10 a.m.

NEWCASTLE RACES—JUNE 28.

Corporation, Plate—Syringe, 1st; Cramond, 2nd; Pradhoe, 3rd. Fifteen ran.

Speculators Plate—Breeze, 1st; Amy, 2nd; Lamland, 3rd. Six ran.

Gold Cup—Wildman, 1st; Hetty, 2nd; Toast, 3rd.

Tyne Handicap—Breeze, 1st; Gardiner, 2nd; Joey Jones, 3rd.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Liverpool Cup—8 to 1 agst Weatherbrand (taken); 8 to 1 agst Arabian (taken); 12 to 1 agst Adam Bede (offered).

Goodwood Stakes—6 to 1 agst Gridiron (taken); 14 to 1 agst Stampedo (taken); 14 to 1 agst Tocher (taken); 14 to 1 agst Avalanche (taken); 33 to 1 agst Conscript (taken); 33 to 1 agst Optimist (taken); 33 to 1 agst Bumbles (taken).

IN RE JOHN RALPH, AN INSOLVENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

25, Eustace-street, Dublin, 28th June, 1860.

SIR,—My attention has been called to a report of the case of John Ralph, an insolvent, heard at Westport, on the 25th instant, before Sir Colman O'Loghlen, the Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the Co. Mayo, which report appeared in your impression of the 27th inst.; and, as you appear to have been misinformed regarding the proceedings, I take the liberty of contradicting certain statements contained in said report.

In particular, it is asserted that the insolvent stated in court that "he was in the habit of signing accommodation bills for Messrs. Panton." This is utterly untrue, as the insolvent only said that "his bills had been renewed by that firm."

With regard to the other statements of the insolvent (who naturally escaped being remanded) it is quite unnecessary to contradict them.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. DARBY.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL—THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LIFFORD, WEDNESDAY.—Neither Lord Hamilton nor Mr. Stewart have as yet arrived in the county to solicit the suffrages of the electors, but the agents and friends of the respective candidates are busy everywhere on their behalf. I hear it stated, and on reliable authority, that Lord Hamilton will be the sitting member, inasmuch as the great majority of the landed proprietors will bring their influence on his behalf. Among those I have heard mentioned the names of the Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Templemore, and Mr. Murray Stewart, who are large proprietors. If this prove correct, Mr. Stewart will scarcely go to the poll, but at some future opportunity he may not meet so formidable a rival as Lord Hamilton. Mr. Stewart possesses many qualifications which would fit him for a seat in the Senate, and he is well known as a gentleman of great public spirit. The approaching election is the principal topic of conversation in the county at present.

INISHOWEN UNION—THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAINCY QUESTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The board of guardians of the above union met in the board-room of the workhouse, Carn, on Monday last, at twelve o'clock—John Harvey, Esq., Malin Hall, in the chair. The following, among other documents, was read by Mr. Moore, clerk of the union:—

"Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 16th June, 1860.

"SIR,—The Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Inishowen Union, on the 11th inst., from which it appears that Mr. Patrick Doherty has given notice of a motion to dispense with the services of the Protestant chaplain of the workhouse, and to allow the pauper inmates to attend Divine service in the parish church; and in reference thereto the Commissioners desire to state that they consider the proposed arrangement would be highly objectionable, and that it is one which they could not sanction. (By order of the Commissioners) "B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.

"To the Clerk, Inishowen Union."

Mr. Doherty, who had given notice of the motion above referred to was not in attendance, and the matter consequently fell to the ground.

THE JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.—The committee of the Association for the Abolition of Sunday-work and Night-work in the Baking Trade met on Tuesday; Alderman Atkinson in the chair. It was announced that the system of day-work had been adopted at Portlaw, the men there beginning to work at 5 a.m., on Monday last. In Waterford, all the master bakers but two had agreed to begin day-work on Monday next. Mr. M. J. Hughes, a master baker in Drogheda, had signed the requisition for the public meeting, having tried day-work and approving of it. Public meetings had been convened by Patrick Byrne, Esq., Mayor of Drogheda, for Tuesday, 26; by Denis Maguire, Chairman of the Town Commissioners of Newry, for Wednesday, 27; and by Richard O'Connor, Esq., Mayor of Wexford, on Tuesday, 26 July. A requisition was in preparation to the Mayor of Kilkenny.

A meeting of the Municipal Council will be held on Saturday next, for the purpose of striking the Poor Rate for the ensuing half year. [illegible] Esq., Mayor, will preside. [illegible] Esq., Town Clerk, will be present to read the notice convening the meeting. The Council will [illegible] Esq., Solicitor, to the Corporation, [illegible] Esq., Treasurer, [illegible] Esq., Surveyor, will be present to answer any questions which may be asked.

A DAY IN ITALY.

HOW TO SEE NAPLES, POMPEII, AND VESUVIUS IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENT OF SCOTCH NEWSPAPER.)

THERE NOTHING AFTER THE CONTRARY.

We made our way to the hotel and ordered breakfast, which was the best we got in the Neapolitan dominions. Naples is situated on the right bank of the Tiber, and is about 15 miles from the sea. It is built on the slope of a hill, which rises to a considerable height. The streets are narrow, ill-paved, and filthy. The houses are of stone, and are generally from four to six stories high. The population is about 400,000. The city is the capital of the Neapolitan dominions, and is the residence of the King and Court. It is the seat of the Government, and of the Courts of Justice. It is the most important commercial city in Italy, and has a considerable trade. It is the chief naval station of the Neapolitan dominions, and has a large arsenal and dockyard. It is also a fortified city, and is defended by a castle and fortifications on the land side. The harbour is capacious, but is not well protected from the sea. The entrance is narrow, and is commanded by the guns of the castle. The bay is very beautiful, and is studded with villages and villas. The shores are lined with vineyards, orchards, and gardens. The hills which surround the bay are covered with villages, villas, and gardens. The bay is open to the south-west, and is exposed to the violent winds which blow from that quarter. The anchorage is not safe, and vessels are frequently driven from their moorings in the bay, and are compelled to put to sea. The harbour is not safe for large vessels, and they are frequently driven on shore in the bay. The entrance to the harbour is narrow, and is commanded by the guns of the castle. The harbour is small, and is crowded with vessels of all sizes. The quays are narrow, and are lined with warehouses and shops. The streets are narrow, and are crowded with people. The houses are high, and are built close to the streets. The streets are paved with large flagstones, which are very slippery. The streets are lighted with gas. The city is well supplied with water. The water is brought from the mountains by an aqueduct. The city is well drained. The sewers are large, and are flushed by the tide. The city is well built, and has a handsome appearance. The streets are wide, and are lined with handsome houses. The city is well laid out, and has a regular plan. The streets are straight, and cross each other at right angles. The city is well lighted at night. The streets are well watched by police. The city is well governed. The inhabitants are orderly and well behaved. The city is a favourite resort of strangers. The climate is mild and healthy. The city is a favourite winter residence of invalids. The city is a favourite summer residence of the nobility and gentry. The city is a favourite place of education. The city is a favourite place of residence for foreigners. The city is a favourite place of residence for artists. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of letters. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of science. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of leisure. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of fortune. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of rank. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of wealth. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of taste. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of refinement. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of culture. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of learning. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of genius. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of talent. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of ability. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of energy. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of industry. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of perseverance. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of patience. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of fortitude. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of courage. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of resolution. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of determination. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of firmness. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of steadiness. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of perseverance. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of industry. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of energy. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of talent. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of ability. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of genius. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of learning. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of science. The city is a favourite place of residence for men of letters. 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